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The Immortality of the Soul: A Protest. By Joseph Agar Beet. (New York : Methodist Book Concern, 1901 ; pp. vi + 115 ; \$0.75.) The purpose of this little book, as the author plainly says, is to enter a protest against the doctrine of the essential immortality of all human beings, a doctrine which for centuries has been accepted and preached as divine truth taught in the Bible. Dr. Beet believes that the doctrine is alien both to the phrase and thought of the Bible, and derived from Greek philosophy. His argument consists of the citation and analysis of the principal Bible passages that bear upon the subject, together with the teachings of Plato and the ancient Christian writers and of modern theologians. His conclusion is that the doctrine is not taught explicitly in any part of the Scriptures; further, that the doctrine of eternal punishment which is taught in the New Testament does not necessarily involve endless torment, because it is quite consistent with cessation of existence. His position is thus the middle ground between the traditional one, on the one side, and that occupied by believers in conditional immortality, on the other. But while, according to Dr. Beet, the Bible does not explicitly teach the essential immortality of all men, and while it leaves the subject of the destiny of the wicked a mystery, the New Testament does teach that eternal life is the gift of God through Christ, and that ruin complete and final awaits those who reject the salvation He offers and persist in sin. Our space will not permit of our discussing the subject-matter of the book, but we may characterize it as a commendable effort at clear and precise definition.—A. C. ZENOS.

Orations and Addresses. By Richard Salter Storrs. (Boston : Pilgrim Press, 1901 ; pp. 593 ; \$3, *net.*) Dr. Storrs was undoubtedly one of the leading preachers of the last century, and those who knew him personally, or through his writings, will be glad to have this collection of his selected orations and addresses. Of course, in the oration of a true orator much is lost to the reader, because he can only imperfectly enter into its setting, and most of all he misses the touch of the great personality. But notwithstanding such defects these orations read very well, and the reader feels in them the "manliness" on which Dr. Storrs discourses so eloquently in the addresses on "Manliness in the Scholar." Other orations are : "Abraham Lincoln"—probably the best of them all ; "The Early American Spirit ;" "The Declaration of Independence ;" "The Puritan Spirit ;" "Sources and Guarantees of Progress ;" and "Commerce an Educator of Nations."